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Controls Sought

For Anti-Military

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WASHINGTON — The Justice and Defense Departments are in deep discussions to determine how tough the Nixon Administration should get with campus hell-raisers who obstruct ROTC activities and military recruitment efforts at universities.

Federal jurisdiction is clear when programs of the U.S. armed services at colleges are disrupted. The assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, Will Wilson, is personally in contact with the Pentagon to find out how much help Defense wants from Justice — and how far both departments are willing to go to protect the government's constitutional right to assemble military forces to protect all citizens, regardless of hair length or frequency of bath.

An instant question is whether a new law is needed to deal specifically with on-campus hindrances to the military. New penalties, if severe enough, are seen as one way to deter ROTC and recruiting interferences.

Putting a rush on headache cures at the Pentagon is the question of what will happen to the ROTC, the source of more officers for all the services than any other program since World War II. The ROTC is under attack almost everywhere. Only a few days ago, the president of Brown University resigned, and the reason was obvious. Campus turbulence set off in Providence, R.I., when he continued the ROTC for another year was the last straw for him.

As the ROTC shrinks significantly, the potential of trained officers from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps does too. No workable substitute program to fill this gap has surfaced yet.

A group of financial writers taught the chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, Richard M. Helms, something about the art of spying.

Helms, who runs America's cloak and dagger operations globally, ordered that no news reporters be allowed in the hotel banquet room when he spoke to the Business Council dinner in Hot Springs, Va., about a week ago.

While one newsman rushed to a phone, protesting to Herb Klein, the White House communications director, a group of others discovered a loud speaker hook-up in the hotel's kitchen broadcasting everything

said in the ballroom. The gadget had been installed so waiters could know when to serve various courses without interrupting the program.

The financial reporters, with great delight, took down Helms' every word. One key Helms point was that as nuclear weapons have become more sophisticated and complicated, the costs have skyrocketed to such staggering figures that the U.S. and the Soviet Union will be forced into meaningful disarmament talks.

On the subject of spying, a former CIA director, the late Allen Dulles, once confided that he instructed his scientific staff to make and test every espionage device described in Ian Fleming's James Bond books.

"Not one of them proved practical for the CIA to use," Dulles reported.

Asked if CIA agents used sex in various forms to gain information, Dulles replied: "Of course. What government doesn't?"

In international espionage, there may be a necessity to do unto others as they do unto you, but the admission of government-sponsored sex does generate bolts of shock waves.

The city of Hot Springs, Ark., and Sen. J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., who is a Smithsonian regent, want to establish a Mid-America Center of the Smithsonian at the health resort, once a notorious Southwestern gambling center.

Other cities in the past have sought to house an out-of-Washington Smithsonian, but Hot Springs is the first to add the magic words: "We'll pay for it."

Smithsonian trustees understandably are receptive to the creation of first rate museums in all regions to make them more accessible to more people. Unlike other places indicating an interest, Hot Springs is willing to meet Smithsonian requirements of quality if the proud name is to be used and to raise the necessary money without federal help.

At a January meeting, the Smithsonian regents tentatively accepted the Hot Springs proposal, but a multitude of details are to be settled before final approval can come.

President Nixon hasn't vetoed a bill yet following a definite trend. Congress has become increasingly reluctant to pass legislation which members know in advance will be rejected at the White House.

Look at the record:

During Harry S. Truman's almost eight years in the Presidency, he vetoed 231 bills. In eight years, Dwight Eisenhower vetoed 121. John F. Kennedy, in almost three, vetoed 23. Lyndon B. Johnson, in slightly more than five, vetoed only 23.